

TRAFFIC

The police have a dual role in the traffic safety and transportation system. First, they have operational responsibilities, such as monitoring traffic, enforcing appropriate traffic laws and local ordinances, and directing traffic flow. Second, the police play an important role in the process of planning, organizing, and redesigning the transportation system. Since police services are available in the City of Sunnyvale at all times, it is no wonder why they are usually the first to know about a breakdown in the transportation system. Equally important responsibilities are carried out by Traffic Engineering and Public Works as well as several County, State and Federal agencies in planning, designing, building and maintaining of streets, roads, and highways. This transportation network must be viewed as a system with interacting components. As such, there exists a strong interdependency between the Law Enforcement Sub-Element and the Transportation Element of the General Plan.

THE TRAFFIC SAFETY NETWORK

A principal goal of the Department of Public Safety is to increase vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle safety on the roadway. This goal is accomplished in three ways: engineering, education and enforcement. Public safety focuses largely on the enforcement of traffic regulations, but also works with other departments and agencies to assist with the engineering and educational aspects in order to accomplish this goal. A successful mix of these three elements not only deters people from violating the law, but also encourages them to comply voluntarily. After all, it should be remembered that the purpose of traffic regulations is to indicate to users of the transportation system what is expected of them, especially under adverse or unusual traffic conditions.

The entire traffic network must be viewed as a system of interacting components. A successful traffic program is dependent on cooperation between agencies from Federal level (such as The National Highway Safety Traffic Administration), State level (such as Cal Trans and The Office of Traffic Safety) to County and City Traffic Engineering departments.

Sunnyvale Police play a vital role in coordination and cooperation between agencies. City government is extremely dependent on constant analysis and communication between its departments

GOALS OF TRAFFIC SAFETY

The principal goal of police traffic services is to increase safety on the streets and highways. This is accomplished by reducing fatality, injury and property damage accidents through the rigorous enforcement of traffic regulations. Other means of reducing accidents includes educating the public and establishing and maintaining a well planned traffic engineering department.

SELECTIVE TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

The department recognizes that engineering and education alone cannot reduce the number and severity of accidents. For this reason, the Department of Public Safety utilizes the selective traffic enforcement principle. Selective traffic law enforcement is part of a well planned allocation of police personnel and equipment and is guided by a study of the kinds of violators and road conditions that have been identified as contributing to accidents. Selective enforcement is a valuable and tested mechanism for meeting the Department of Public Safety's traffic enforcement needs.

The Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety has a Selective Traffic Enforcement Unit. The officers in the unit are deployed city wide with instructions to concentrate their time on high

accident locations with a focus on those violations which have been identified as the primary cause of accidents. The analysis of where, when and why accidents occur is an ongoing process since locations and causes frequently change.

Additionally, the Selective Traffic Enforcement Unit answers 100% of the citizens' complaints that are received about traffic problems and requests for enforcement in the City's neighborhoods. The members of the Selective Traffic Enforcement Unit work under the philosophy that the foundation of the City of Sunnyvale is a deeply felt commitment to the everyday well-being of its citizens, in the home, workplace and everyday activity. Members of this work unit strive for quality service delivery in the area of traffic safety and enforcement.

EDUCATION

The Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety strongly urges all drivers to obey the traffic laws. With this in mind, the department educates the City's school age children. Not simply because they will eventually become the adult drivers of tomorrow: they are part of the traffic dilemma now. Statistical studies have shown that children who are pedestrians and children who are bicyclists are involved in numerous accidents every year in Sunnyvale. Likewise, studies have shown that traffic safety education of school aged children will reduce the number of accidents that occur.

The department allocates considerable resources to the education of all elementary, junior and senior high school students. The educational aspect is an important one. The department has a well established "Safe Way To School" and "Bicycle Safety Program." The "Safe Way To School" program is to educate Kindergarten through third graders in safety principles. The program emphasizes pedestrian, skateboard, bicycle safety and stranger identification. The "Bicycle Safety Program" is presented to all 4th, 5th, and 6th grade school children in the City. The emphasis is on bicycle safety

procedures at intersections, riding in traffic and the need for bicycle safety helmets.

The Department of Public Safety has a third established program directed at first time traffic offenders (non-vehicular). Juvenile, first time offenders, who have violated traffic safety laws are given the choice of attending a one hour Public Safety seminar with their parents or legal guardian as opposed to attending Juvenile Traffic Court.

The overall objective is to educate children in the community in the principles of Traffic Safety. Positive educational contact between the Department and the children in the community is potentially beneficial in the overall goal of reducing fatality, injury and property damage accidents.

ENGINEERING

The interdependencies between Police and Traffic Engineering are critical. Both rely on the other for information to address and correct problems or to improve certain features. Traffic Engineering is constantly analyzing data and the physical elements of the transportation systems.

Traffic Engineering makes the changes that are required: Speed limits, traffic control devices, road studies for flow capacity, pedestrian traffic needs, lighting, turning restriction, surveys and other traffic concerns.

The police are on the street 24 hours a day, year round, and provide valuable information about traffic problems, potential dangers and liabilities. This requires that a good communication link exist between traffic engineering and the police.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: WHEN/WHERE/WHY/TIMES

Traffic collision data is analyzed to discover why an accident occurred or what the cause was. In an effort to learn why an

accident occurs, it is necessary analyze traffic accident data to find out when (hours of the day), where (specific locations) and why (types of violations) they take place. The utilization of computers and statistics has been a great aid in locating these areas in order for the Department to target areas and dedicate resources to reduce accident volumes.

SUNNYVALE ACCIDENT RATE

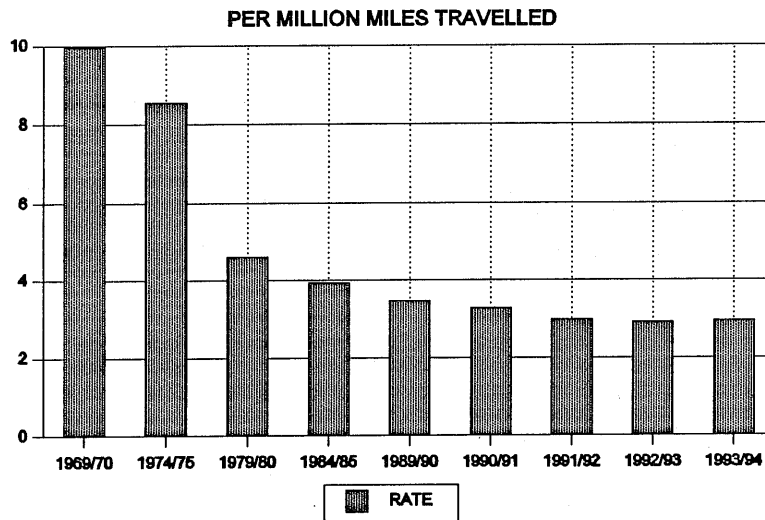


Figure 18

On April 19, 1993, the Department of Public Safety went on line with a new Records Management System which has proven extremely useful in obtaining pertinent data about accidents. By utilizing the Records Management System on a daily basis the Selective Traffic Enforcement Unit can respond to high accident areas in a more timely manner than ever before. This immediate accessibility of on line data should further help reduce the number of accidents occurring in the City of Sunnyvale.

A disproportionate frequency of accidents could indicate any number of causes. Directed analysis in this area could prove successful in reducing accident frequency. Causes are not always predictable: Speeding, right-of-way violations, unsafe

lane changes and other vehicle code violations are sometimes not the cause. Design and engineering difficulties are sometimes the focus of concern and the cause of traffic collisions. Once the why is determined in an accident, the proper strategy can be developed and implemented. These strategies include selective enforcement, traffic engineering development or design and public education.

ACCIDENT LOCATIONS IN THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE IN 1993:

The vast majority of accidents occur at or near intersections in the City of Sunnyvale (Table 1). The collisions listed in Table 1 are for the calendar year 1993. As can be seen, the intersections are along the three major arterials in the City: El Camino Real, Lawrence Expressway, Wolfe, and Mathilda Avenue.

Table 1

WHERE DO TRAFFIC COLLISIONS OCCUR IN THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE?

El Camino Real @ Bernardo	20
El Camino Real @ Wolfe	18
El Camino Real @ Mathilda	15
Mathilda @ Washington	13
Homestead @ Wolfe	11
Lawrence Expwy @ Kifer	11
Mathilda @ Maude	11
Ahwanee @ Fair Oaks	10
El Camino Real @ Hollenbeck	10
El Camino Real @ Remington	10
Evelyn @ Mary	10
Fremont @ Wolfe	10
Lawrence Expwy @ Reed	10

ACCIDENT CAUSES:

Driving under the influence continues to be a major cause of death and injury on the street and highway. Driving under the influence is not, however, the major cause of accidents. Table 2 shows a listing of the most common primary collision factors for calendar year 1993.

TABLE 2

**PRIMARY COLLISION FACTORS FOR ACCIDENTS
OCCURRING IN THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE IN 1993**

1. Unsafe Speed Violations	27.35%
2. Right-of-Way Violations	17.19%
3. Stop Sign/ Red Light Violations	16.08%
4. Driving Under the Influence	9.61%

*Stats Provided by SWITRS (The State Wide
Integrated Traffic Reporting System)

MINIMIZING THE EFFECTS OF ACCIDENTS:

It has been recognized that restraint devices in vehicles significantly contribute to the decreased chance of injury and/or death in traffic accidents. A recent study by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration indicates 47-52% of accident fatalities could have been avoided if drivers/passengers would have been properly restrained.

Numerous federal regulations in automobile manufacturing have increased the safety of the restraint and collision capabilities of new vehicles. California now has a mandatory seat belt law, mandatory child restraint devices, and restrictions on occupants in the open bed of a pickup trucks.

In January 1992, California adopted a mandatory motorcycle helmet law. This law resulted in a 41% decrease in motorcyclist fatalities and a 35% decrease in motorcyclist

injuries when comparing 1991 and 1993 statistical figures in California.

Automobile manufacturers also offer additional safety devices: Optional air bags, anti-locking brake systems, and increased side impact reinforcement in passenger vans.

THE RESPONSE TO ACCIDENTS

As previously discussed, selective traffic enforcement has proven to be an effective response in traffic collision control. With improvements in the collision investigation and reporting process, selective traffic enforcement can become more effective. The key to effective selective enforcement is knowing where, when, and why accidents occur from the broadest possible base of collision incident data. Collaterally, better accident analysis provides Traffic Engineering with necessary information for evaluating traffic system design.

Close liaison between Traffic Engineering and Public Safety is essential to ensure the exchange of critical information and achieve the common goal of the safe movement of people through the community. This is demonstrated in several prevention programs undertaken jointly with Traffic Engineering. Crossing Guard services are provided for both public and parochial grammar schools during the school year to ensure the safe crossing of young school children. Deployment is based on intersections targeted by Traffic Engineering as potentially hazardous. These include both traffic signal controlled and uncontrolled intersections. Scheduling is determined in cooperation with each school's administration, who also share responsibility for monitoring safe travel to school.

Traffic Engineering further aids in providing information on all the pedestrian crosswalks in the vicinity of a particular school. This has value in prevention programs directed toward elementary school student safety. Young children traveling to and from school generate considerable pedestrian traffic. The key to safety for the pedestrian is the separation from vehicle traffic. This includes not only physical facilities such as

sidewalks and crosswalks, but also a safety conscious attitude. Safety programs serve to instill and reinforce safety skills for young pedestrians.

Sunnyvale residents make thousands of bicycle trips per day. These bicyclists are particularly vulnerable to serious injury in a traffic collision. Promotion of bicycle safety significantly reduces the risk of accident incidence. Public Safety's approach to bicycle safety has been through educational programs as a nonjudicial means of promoting bicycle safety. Participants are juvenile bicycle traffic law violators and their parents. Subsequent bicycle traffic violations by the juvenile requires appearance in Juvenile Traffic Court.

COST OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The loss of life and property from traffic accidents far exceeds that from all criminal categories combined. One of the most useful ways to measure the value of accident prevention work is through an estimate of accident costs. Without reference to cost, no accident prevention statement is complete. However, exact cost calculations from information now available are not possible. Based on information provided by the National Traffic Safety Council, the calculable costs of motor-vehicle accidents are wage loss, medical expense, insurance administration costs, and property damage.

In Fiscal Year 93/94, using the National Safety Council's figures for estimating the cost of accidents, the total cost of accidents occurring in the City of Sunnyvale was estimated to be in excess of \$23,300,000.

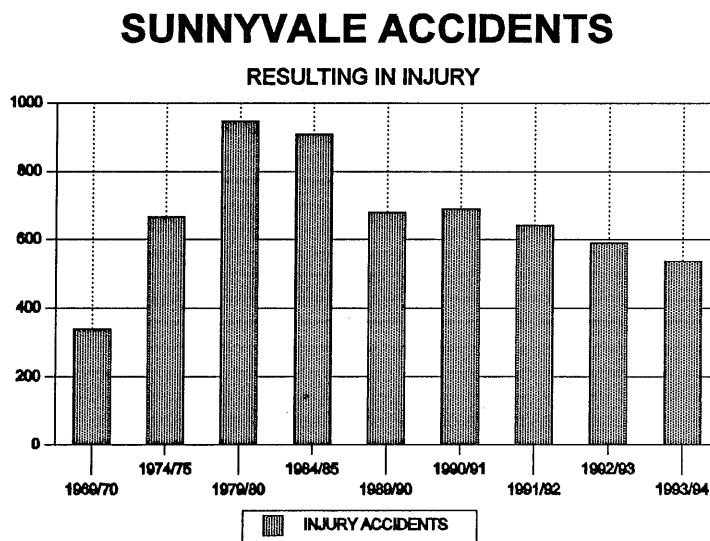


Figure 19

Comparatively, in Fiscal Year 93/94, using statistical data gathered by utilizing the Public Safety Records Management System, the total theft loss for general crimes was estimated to be in excess of \$5,500,000 and the fire loss amount was \$1,094,915. The traffic accident loss is three and a half times greater than both the police and fire loss combined. Yet the amount of resources diverted to this activity, similar to crime prevention, is but a small fraction of the cost of police and fire response.

CONCLUSION

Selective traffic enforcement has proven to be an effective response in traffic collision control. With improvements in the collision investigation and reporting process, selective traffic enforcement can become even more effective in the future.

Traffic supervision and traffic law enforcement alone do not provide safe and efficient highway transportation. Traffic safety requires, in addition, a realistic and balanced program of sound traffic laws, highway automotive and traffic engineering, and consistent and fair prosecution and traffic courts. Driver education before and during a driver's career is also important, as are the analysis and use of traffic accident data. Coordination of these efforts by all participating agencies creates public understanding of, and support for, the traffic safety program.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED SERVICES

More than half the calls made to police involve requests for help in personal and interpersonal matters unrelated to crime. Another 25% of all calls for assistance involve what may be termed routine assignments such as found property or lockouts and noncriminal investigations such as open windows and doors, or defective streets, sidewalks, and signs. Despite the overall decline in crime rate beginning in 1980, per capita calls for Police assistance have remained fairly constant. This has been due to the increases in noncriminal assignments.

As discussed previously in the section on influences, many of these tasks fell to the Police in an unplanned manner simply because of their 24-hour availability. Police Officers of the past had fewer matters to which to attend. This does not mean that these needs did not exist in the past but, that for a variety of reasons, the number of problems people no longer feel competent to attend to themselves has multiplied enormously. The coercive nature of the Police role too has been a factor. Under the conditions of anonymity which prevail in the urban setting there is a tendency away from informal remedies and self-help. There is a growing perception that order in the public and private life can be maintained only by formal means of control. While it once may have been sufficient if an Officer knew the simple difference between right and wrong, he/she must now, owing to the fact that he/she is inevitably involved in handling vast arrays of all sorts of human problems, be knowledgeable and judicious about a wider variety of issues. The public now wants Police to deal with all kinds of problems which endanger citizens - problems constituting an immediate threat or mere fears.

It is in this area of noncriminal community services that the distinction is made between Law Officer and Peace Officer. A Law Officer is involved in contacts with the public which tend to be of a punitive or inquisitory character. These contacts focus on the offender or those who can supply information about the offense. The Peace Officer interacts with all sorts of people and more of their contacts center on assisting citizens

rather than upon investigating criminal offenses. In some ways, the Police Services Division is two organizations in one serving two related but not identical functions. In the past the strategy which was appropriate for strengthening the ability to serve one role weakened the ability to fulfill the other. The Police Officer as a support agent in the community, as emphasized in new directions in the response to crime, is a means of combining both the Law Officer and the Peace Officer roles.

Noncriminal requests for assistance fall roughly into three areas: Aiding those unable to care for themselves, crisis intervention/conflict management, and diverse calls for assistance. It is within these community-oriented services that the support role of the Police Officer is clearly evident.

AIDING THOSE UNABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES

This area consists of providing care and assistance to those who cannot care for themselves because of their age, their state of health, or the influences they came under. It includes the young and the old, the physically disabled, the developmentally disabled, and those who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Police involvement originally came about for many of these categories of people because their behavior was defined as criminal (i.e. the drunk, the drug addict, or the person who attempts suicide). Use of criminal sanctions to discourage and eliminate these forms of behavior has been given considerable debate and re-thinking over the past decade. For example, recognition that alcoholism is a disease led to decriminalization and alternative social strategies in dealing with the problem. The trend is for further removal of criminal sanctions in other areas such as drug addiction.

Removal of criminal status does not, however, remove Police responsibilities. The Police are involved and will continue to be involved. Absent other provisions for assistance, the public will continue to look toward the Police to intervene when behavior becomes disruptive either for the public at large or

the individual personally. This may be for the alcoholic who might injure himself/herself if left unattended, the drug addict who displays bizarre behavior at a public gathering, or the individual who is threatening suicide. Eliminating the criminal sanctions only eliminates the traditional Police response of arrest, detention, and criminal prosecution. Studies have shown a variety of intervention strategies to be more effective than a simple arrest and lock up.

Public Safety and the citizens of Sunnyvale have also been confronted with the issue of the homeless. Although homelessness is not a criminal offense, there are often many calls for service associated with homelessness. The calls include trespass, panhandling, and sanitation and other code offenses. Public Safety is attempting to address the issue by working with a variety of available referral agencies and by building partnerships with local assistance groups in an effort to help the homeless person overcome the obstacles that may be hindering success.

While the form of governmental intervention is changing, it is still the Police who make the initial contact then referral.

CRISIS INTERVENTION/CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Serious societal problems such as domestic violence, child neglect/abuse, or sexual abuse have deep and complex causes. Police intervention takes the form of "social first aid" and, normally, any resolution is temporary. Such intervention seeks to neutralize situations and reduce the potential for further physical or mental harm. A Police Officer cannot have at his/her fingertips direct solutions for every social ill, but that Officer must be trained to identify and understand a variety of ills and be capable of referring, recommending, or even involving himself/herself in an effort to seek the best available solution.

Problem solving is long term. As a result, the Department, through a variety of social service agencies, both public and private, seeks to identify problem areas and make appropriate referrals.

Over the past five years the Police Services Division has begun a more focused effort in dealing with issue such as these. Included is special training for officers and investigators as well as creating partnerships with social service agencies, the courts, and probation and parole agencies. This approach has proven to be a more effective means of dealing with the complex issues encountered by the Police Officer on a daily basis. Police Services will continue to look at alternatives which may have a greater potential for success.

It has been argued that the increasing involvement of the Police with people whose problems lie in the fields of medicine, social welfare, human relations, and psychology would be best left entirely to the experts. Each field has its own specialists with the proper training and preparation to deal effectively with specific problems. The Police role of involvement will continue because physicians and social workers are unable or unwilling to take their services where they are needed. The immediate need for response requires the Police to act because they are the most readily accessible community resource available for this direct emergency intervention.

Aside from the logistical problems which a social agency would have to overcome to have around-the-clock strategically deployed resources, there are practical problems in separating out the Police function. There is no easy way to determine, in advance of responding to a call for assistance, whether the principal need is for one trained as a social worker or for one having the authority and training of a Police Officer.

A third reason for the appropriateness of Police involvement in these crisis situations is the importance of early intervention for the success of problem solving. One of the major problems which confronts mental health and social services agencies is the frequency with which the first contact with an individual or family having "emotional trouble" occurs only after the problems have had time to become severely acute. This is due in part to a general reluctance of families experiencing emotional distress to seek assistance or even acknowledge

the existence of such stress. Another obstacle to seeking counseling services is the stigma attached to acknowledging that family problems are so serious that help is needed. In both cases the Police may facilitate lowering of these barriers to seeking help.

The Police can systematically and consistently function as earlier intervenors on a broad scale within the community. Through contact with families that "disturb the peace" in a manner that does not require enforcement and control, the Police role is one of connecting families in need of social services with the social agency services that are available.

Public Safety maintains liaison and works closely with several "problem specific" support groups. In all, there are over one hundred fifty different support groups in Santa Clara County.

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is abuse committed against a person who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, a person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. In Santa Clara County, Law Enforcement Agencies, in conjunction with the District Attorney's Office, respond to acts of domestic violence as a crime.

Domestic violence is not confined to the poor and disadvantaged. It crosses all religious, ethnic, cultural and economic boundaries. Spousal abuse is not a highly visible crime and usually occurs in the privacy of the victim's home. Because more than 70% of all domestic violence incidents involve parents, victimization extends throughout the whole family. It is estimated for every woman admitted to a shelter for battered women, two children also found refuge from a violent home. The Support Network for Battered Women, a nonprofit organization, focuses on assisting those who have been traumatized by family violence. The Support Network provides a residential shelter program where battered women and their children can live for up to six weeks once they have made the decision to leave their violent home situation. While

at the shelter, a full range of counseling services is available, with the emphasis on planning for the future. Areas such as the search for housing, job seeking, continuing education, and parenting skills are included. Personal counseling is received which deals particularly with learning nonviolent ways of relating within the family unit. Since children are profoundly affected by domestic violence, there are special counseling sessions during their stay at the shelter.

Battered women may obtain all the services of the agency whether or not they reside in the shelter. Temporary refuge in volunteer safe homes is available. A support group for battered women meets several times weekly. If requested, referrals are made to selected attorneys and/or licensed therapists. Clinical counseling is provided in cooperation with Family Services Association of Santa Clara Valley.

The Support Network maintains a 24-hour hotline making crisis intervention and peer counseling by trained volunteers available at any time.

An extensive community education program has been undertaken by the Support Network to expand the community's awareness of the seriousness of domestic violence. Additionally, the Support Network provides yearly in-service training for police officers.

JUVENILE DIVERSION - TRUANCY

Truancy is a high-level signal of family distress and a normal precursor to juvenile delinquency. Disruptive behavior such as truancy is normally a symptom of an underlying family problem. There is a positive correlation between truancy and juvenile crime, particularly theft, malicious mischief and residential burglary. Reduction in truancy normally reduces the incidence of these crimes. Public Safety, in cooperation with local school districts, Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation, and Santa Clara County Social Advocates for Youth (S.A.Y.) meet on a monthly basis to address specific chronic youth truancy cases. This partnership of organizations, the Student Attendance Review Board, attempts to impact the

student for a successful return to school. This may include immediate interventions such as counseling, or may seek a longer term solution including family and youth support groups.

Casa S.A.Y. is a crisis resolution house in Mountain View which provides services to any Santa Clara County adolescent and his/her family experiencing a crisis where temporary separation is indicated for eventual family reunification. Such crisis situations may include volatile family condition, running away from home, an adolescent beyond parental control and truancy. Services provided include: intensive family therapy, residential structured environment (30 day maximum stay), individual and group therapy for residents, past residential family therapy and support groups.

In those cases where residential services are not indicated, families may participate in family therapy on a nonresidential basis to enable them to cope with and manage their life situations better. Other services which S.A.Y. provide include educational groups on parenting skills and ongoing support groups for parents and adolescents. S.A.Y. counselors provide training during patrol briefing sessions for Public Safety Officers on a yearly basis.

JUVENILE DIVERSION - CRISIS INTERVENTION

The Family Services Association of Santa Clara Valley, a local non profit organization, provides a mobile crisis intervention service on a 24-hour basis for children, adolescents and their families. This intervention service is directed at both status offenders (runaways, uncontrollable juveniles, or volatile family situations) and abused children (sexual or physical). An on-call counselor will travel to a home, school, law enforcement agency or wherever the persons who are in crisis may be. The Family Services Association of Santa Clara Valley is used extensively by the department, particularly with runaways and juveniles beyond parental control.

Because the Family Services Association of Santa Clara Valley is part of a countywide network which provides crisis services to children and adolescents, they can assist and then

make direct referrals for temporary out-of-home placement when the situation necessitates it at the time it is needed.

The Family Services Association of Santa Clara Valley also provides non-crisis and ongoing counseling in the full spectrum of areas relevant to children and families as well as psychological testing and psychodiagnostics.

Consultation and prevention services are available to law enforcement, schools and social service agencies. The Family Services Association of Santa Clara Valley provides yearly training for Public Safety Officers in juvenile issues.

Eastfield, another local nonprofit organization, provides mobile counseling services to Santa Clara Valley youth, focusing particularly on suicide prevention and stabilization. Their services are available on a 24 hour basis to local law enforcement, schools, and social service agencies.

Public Safety, through the Community Services Bureau, has formed a partnership with local school districts, the Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation Department, and the Santa Clara County Municipal Court wherein juvenile offenders may be diverted by Public Safety prior to their entering the judicial system for either traffic or eligible criminal offenses. As part of their agreement, the offender must complete a class targeted at eliminating the behavior and exposing the youth to other, more appropriate, alternatives.

The city of Sunnyvale contracts annually with the Santa Clara Juvenile Probation Department to provide an "on site" Probation Officer to specifically handle local cases on a timely basis and to act in conjunction with Public Safety's Community Services Bureau to provide a variety of programs aimed at local youth.

VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Reflecting the State's interest to indemnify and assist in the rehabilitation of California residents who suffer a serious financial hardship as a direct result of a crime of violence, the

legislature established the Victims of Violent Crime Program. The Department, in liaison with the State Board of Control, notifies potential claimants of the procedures for filing a claim and assists in providing supporting documentation of the incident. Victims of a violent crime are those persons who sustain injury to themselves, or who suffer financial hardship as the result of physical injury or death of another person on which they are financially dependent. Awards are based on "need" and are set by the State Board of Control.

VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE

On a local level, the national Conference of Christians and Jews provides a program to go beyond the financial aspects of victimization and deals with the emotional side of crime including the feelings of isolation, anger, fear, or confusion. Crime victims and witnesses needs are not always adequately met by law enforcement agencies and other members of the criminal justice system such as the courts, prosecutors and probation officers. The Victim Witness Assistance Program provides immediate assistance, day or night, in the form of counseling, companionship, transportation, food, shelter, clothing, or other emergency services needed.

After the immediate incident, the program provides follow-up care by identifying and contacting local agencies and resources that are needed. Companionship with a "friend in court" is available prior to and during hearings and trials.

The Victim Witness Assistance Program staff can assist in making applications to the State Board of Control for qualified victims of violent crime.

The program is staffed by volunteers and receives funding from criminal fines and assessments as it is the county's comprehensive victim witness program. Additional funding comes from private donations.

The Victim Witness Assistance Program provides yearly training for Public Safety Officers as well as publications and referral brochures.

DIVERSE CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE

These are the miscellaneous and seemingly mundane requests for assistance that defy classification, yet which are important needs for the citizen who is seeking the service. These needs include a whole range of concerns from merely asking for direction to being locked out of a vehicle or a home. In many cases, the request is made to the Police simply because the citizen does not know who else to ask. This is not without reason. The Police Officer deployed in uniform and in a distinctive vehicle is a highly visible representative of City government and the Officer's 24-hour availability is the citizen's 24-hour access to that City government. Because of this, the Police, to a large extent, influence public attitude toward the quality and sufficiency of City services. Essential to reinforcing a positive public attitude is extensive interaction with other City Departments and effective coordination of service delivery.

A second aspect of these diverse calls for service are the minor abatements such as quieting barking dogs or addressing other noise complaints, towing abandoned vehicles, enforcing parking regulations, or dealing with use permits for local properties.

Social psychologists and Police Officers agree that if a window in a building is broken and left unrepaired all the rest of the windows in the building will soon be broken. The one unrepaired window is a signal that no one cares. Where signals of not caring (the dismantled vehicle or litter) are allowed to continue, the frequency with which other cars are abandoned and things are stolen or broken increases. This has a progressive adverse impact on sense of community. At the extreme, "untended" behaviors such as these lead to breakdown of community controls.

Liability exposure reduction is a relatively new area of focus for Public Safety. Officers at all levels of the organization are tasked with the duty of actively seeking ways to eliminate potential hazards within the community. These efforts may range from ensuring that road hazards are well identified

through proper signage to identifying trees that need trimming to provide better visibility. Although this program is in place citywide, Public Safety is often times better able to provide input based on training and experience and simply due to the fact that officers are a primary point of contact with the community.

Public Safety has developed close ties with other city departments and frequently provides referrals or acts as a liaison in order to mitigate situations that may not clearly fall within the realm of a particular department. Typically, Public Safety works with the Parks and Recreation Department in providing alternatives to "at risk" youth, with Community Development in the area of Municipal Code enforcement, or with Public Works in the area of environmental hazard elimination.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE

Public confidence and, as a result of that confidence, public support is essential to the successful accomplishment of the police purpose. The old truism that states, the Police are the public and the public are the Police still exists today. In today's economy with rising state and federal taxes, there still exists the belief that police agencies have unlimited budgets and as a result unlimited resources to solve even the most difficult crimes.

The simple truth is that the support of the public is necessary for the enforcement of major laws as well as minor regulations, and with this support arrests are made and convictions obtained that otherwise would not be possible. A public that observes laws and complies with regulations relieves the police of a large share of their burden. Difficult and expensive programs can be carried out with strong public and community confidence and support. Ultimately, progressive programs and increased efficiency result in a greater public appreciation of police efforts. It only follows that public commendation and praise build police morale, which leads to increased efforts and an improved service.

Without this public support, budgetary requirements for needed buildings, equipment, and personnel are difficult to obtain. Police salaries, leave, retirement benefits, and other conditions or service are also favorably influenced by a friendly and cooperative public.

Public confidence, support and cooperation are influenced by the relationship between the public and their police, that is, by the actions and conduct of each toward the other. The nature of any relationship is determined by the attitudes of the parties involved because the actions of each are determined by his or her own attitudes and influence the attitudes and conduct of the other. Each must have a correct attitude, therefore, if a desirable relationship is to be created and maintained. The

public's attitude toward the police is molded and built by them and, in turn, reflects the police attitude.

While the police themselves are the most important factor in creating public attitudes, there are other influences in constant play. The press, motion pictures, and television exert a powerful influence in molding public opinion, and they may, through misrepresentation, create a climate of feeling which is unfriendly and unfair.

The police must scrutinize their own viewpoint to be certain that it is a proper one. Their attitude will be influenced by their concept of the police function of their duty to the public. All members of the force must recognize that the people, through their representatives, hire and pay the police and that, as in any other employment, there must exist a proper employer-employee relationship.

The police must understand that the essence of a correct police attitude is a willingness to serve, but at the same time they should distinguish between service and servility and between courtesy and softness. They must be firm but must avoid even a hint of rudeness. They should develop a position that is friendly and unbiased-pleasant and personal in all nonrestrictive situations and firm and impersonal in situations calling for regulation and control. They should understand that the primary police purpose is to prevent violations, not to arrest people. And they should recognize the line of demarcation between police and court functions.

A public that cooperates with the police, supports them in their efforts, and observes laws and regulations may be said to have confidence in the community's police. This attitudinal development is impeded by a traditional fear of the police, by errors in judgment on the part of individual police officers, by unpopular police action in the enforcement of laws and ordinances that offend individuals, by the consequences of granting or refusing to grant special favors to important persons, by press attacks and political pressures, by an uninterested public, by an unsavory police reputation, and sometimes by the need to overcome such reputation.

Public Safety has worked diligently to retain the public confidence by addressing those areas most readily identifiable as "critical" to public support. One area that has in the recent past been highly publicized is that of receipt, investigation, and documentation of citizen complaints.

Since it is generally assumed that "police corruption" is always a quick way to undermine and destroy public confidence, it is no wonder why agencies around the world continue to update and revise policy and procedure in this area. Although "police corruption" is often used in reference to all kinds of wrongful police activities, including brutality, racial discrimination, perjury, and general arbitrariness, as well as payoffs, it could also be used in place of any police activity that is shown to misuse or abuse the authority granted by the state.

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS - THE PUBLIC SAFETY ASSURANCE OF QUALITY CONTROL

The Public Safety Department has diligently maintained strict policy and procedural guidelines in the area of Citizen Complaints in an effort to accept, investigate, and provide feedback to the public regarding the complaints that are received. Since a proper relationship based upon confidence and trust between the Public Safety Department and the citizens of Sunnyvale is essential to the effective achievement of goals and objectives of the Department, it is no wonder why the written policy and procedure of the Department clearly points out that Public Safety will be responsive and thorough in its investigation of any and all allegations of police abuse or misconduct.

The California Penal Code, section 832.5, makes it a requirement for each department or agency in the State of California which employs peace officers to establish policy and procedure to investigate citizen complaints. Additionally, it is the responsibility of these agencies to make a written description of the procedure available to the public. Lastly, the complaints and any report or findings relating to the complaint must be retained by the agency for a minimum period of five years.

It is the policy of the Department of Public Safety that any employee may receive a complaint from a citizen about Department personnel, policies, or procedures. The complaint will be investigated thoroughly and the complainant given the findings and an explanation of the rationale upon which the findings were based. Compliance with the statutes protecting the citizen's rights and the employee's rights are observed without mitigating the objectivity of the investigation.

After an initial interview with the citizen, an employee will notify an on-duty police supervisor of the complaint. The police supervisor will contact the citizen to determine the substance of the complaint and will document the facts on a Citizen Inquiry Report. The report will then be forwarded to the Police Services Commander for review and assignment for investigation.

Upon completion, the Director of Public Safety reviews the investigation and any related evidence. If the Director determines that an employee violated department policies or procedures, appropriate corrective action is taken. If the complaint is against policy or procedure of the Department, the policy or procedure is reviewed for appropriateness and the need for revision. After a finding has been determined, the Director then reviews the complaint with the City Manager to ensure that the investigation was thorough and objective.

The citizen filing the inquiry will receive written notification of the Director of Public Safety's findings. There are four possible findings:

1. Sustained - The allegation made in the complaint was proven through the investigation to be true.
2. Not Sustained - The investigation failed to prove or disprove the allegation.
3. Unfounded - The investigation shows that the alleged act did not occur.

4. Exonerated - The investigation shows that the alleged act did occur, but was justified, lawful and proper under the circumstances.

Citizen complaints provide the Director of Public Safety with valuable information for evaluating employee performance, identifying areas of police misconduct, monitoring police relations with the public, and identifying the need for new or revised policies or improved training. For these reasons, citizens are encouraged to report matters of misconduct to the Department of Public Safety.

CITIZENS COMMENDING EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE

The Department of Public Safety frequently receives letters and phone calls from citizens who wish to commend an officer(s) for exceptional work performance. Since officers deserve to be told when their work ethic is recognized by others as commendable, the Department encourages and appreciates this feedback.

The best way for a citizen to commend the actions of a Public Safety employee is to write a brief letter describing the incident and the actions the citizen thinks were exceptional or deserving of recognition. Information such as the date, time, location and any associated case number(s) will help identify the officer if the citizen doesn't know the officer's name. If a citizen chooses not to write, he/she will be asked to speak with the officer's supervisor and make a verbal commendation.

Commendations received by the Director of Public Safety are forwarded to the employee with a copy placed in his or her personnel file. The commendation will also be posted on the Department's bulletin board to be read by all employees. Although our employees don't expect to be thanked for everything they do, recognition of exceptional service is always nice. This kind of feedback helps us to know if we are doing a good job.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SUB-ELEMENT

The Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety is committed to providing the best service possible. Citizen input and feedback is essential if we are to succeed in this goal.

PLANNING AND INTERACTION

The scope and objectives of the government's police power are determined in the first instance by the State, then local legislative bodies within the limits fixed by the Constitution and Court decisions. There is considerable latitude remaining with local government to develop an overall direction for police services. Decisions regarding police resources, police personnel, police organizations, and relations with other agencies both public and private should be made in a way which will best achieve the objectives and priorities of the particular community which the police serve. In formulating overall direction, decisions should be guided by certain principles inherent in the democratic process:

1. The highest duties of government (and therefore the police) are to safeguard freedom, preserve life and property, protect constitutional rights, and preserve democratic government.
2. Implicit with these duties is the responsibility for maintaining that degree of public order which is consistent with freedom.
3. To accomplish this, maximum opportunity must be provided for achieving social change by freely available, lawful, and orderly means.

It must be recognized that any attempt to respond to these conditions which are social disorder generating solely through the police will continue to place severe limitations on what can be achieved. Unless there are coordinated efforts in other agencies with which the police must interrelate, there will be little impact on the manifestations of social disorder. Police effectiveness in coping with crime and disorder is integrally tied to the effectiveness of other segments of the criminal justice system. Even more broadly, police effectiveness in coping with the myriad of problems of urban life is dependent upon the availability and coordinated interaction of programs and resources outside the criminal justice system.

A second area of planned interaction is that of emergency preparedness. Again, the preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of government. The ongoing development of emergency preparedness planning ensures the most effective use of all resources (public and private) for the maximum benefit and protection of the civilian population in the time of emergency. Police services are an integral part of any emergency planning as it constitutes a major resource of local government.

During normal operations, police services resources are allocated to meet the day-to-day requirements of service requests. During emergencies, those resources are concentrated on meeting the emergency's demands. At some point, all resources of individual jurisdictions are depleted as no agency can afford the personnel or equipment necessary to respond to each and every emergency situation. Cooperation and planning between agencies is necessary so emergencies can be properly dealt with.

Sunnyvale, in concert with other cities and counties, has entered into agreements to provide mutual aid under the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement. The transfer of available resources to the affected jurisdiction(s) is mandatory as long as the responding jurisdiction's resources are not unreasonably depleted.

The responsibility for emergency planning and response exists at all levels of government. The degree and extent of involvement by outside agencies is dependent upon the level of resources needed. Assessment of an individual jurisdiction's emergency capabilities takes into account the level which mutual aid will be required and, likewise, the resources available to respond to another agency's requirements.

The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, through the City's Emergency Preparedness Program, has a major responsibility for coordinating with neighboring jurisdictions as well as County, State, and Federal emergency organizations. Additionally, the Coordinator has a responsibility for updating Sunnyvale's Emergency Plan, training of City employees, and

coordination of community-wide preparedness efforts as required by the Seismic Safety Sub-Element of the City's General Plan.

THE FUTURE POLICE ROLE

Responding to the nation's growing concern about violent crime and crime in general is the biggest challenge facing law enforcement in the next decade. Law enforcement agencies will have to maintain - actually improve - such traditional functions as responding to calls for service, investigating crime, and arresting offenders. But that won't be enough. Police agencies must do more to identify and contain some of the underlying conditions and circumstances that lead to crime. While finding new ways to speed up response to emergency calls for service, the police must also adopt new strategies for reducing the number of calls for service by reducing the number of criminal incidents.

The success of Public Safety Police Services in the future will depend to a great extent on how responsive and accountable we are to the needs, the concerns, and the ideas of the community we serve. To be successful, Police Services will have to respond not only to individual crimes and individual criminals, but also to the larger problems that contribute to crime and unrest in the community.

In Sunnyvale, over the next decade this new spirit of community responsiveness and accountability needs to be developed in every aspect of police work:

- In community based approaches to law enforcement where the officer is in the community not only to fight crime but also its underlying causes.
- In new applications of technology - expanding use of mobile data terminals, portable computers, automated fingerprint identification systems and other devices that improve police response in the field, as well as crime analysis systems, artificial intelligence programs, and other systems that help law enforcement and the public recognize and respond to larger crime patterns.

- In new approaches to training and education designed to attract and retain quality people into the law enforcement profession.
- In an increasing focus on young people, on the complex problems they face, and on law enforcement's response to those problems.
- In new working relationships with the news media that stress such common goals as improving public safety and educating citizens about crime and criminal justice.
- In new partnerships with community groups and citizens - efforts that go beyond traditional crime prevention programs and move into new areas of activism and volunteerism.

It is in these new approaches and programs that Public Safety Police Services in the late 1990's, and into the next century, will address those quality of life issues that touch all of us.

COMMUNITY/PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING

For years experts have said that effective crime control hinges on a strong partnership between law enforcement and the citizens of the community they serve. In many police departments, however, the task of building and sustaining such a partnership has been relegated to a crime prevention unit or a community services bureau, not integrated into the overall Departmental strategy. While these units perform important functions, they are generally staffed by few personnel and have little input into departmental goals, priorities and policies. Public Safety Police Services needs to integrate community/problem oriented policing into future strategies in order to successfully deal with crime and the problems that lead to crime.

Community/problem oriented policing, which has been talked about for a number of years, is more than a buzzword for a collection of vague ideas. It is an increasingly established and well-researched strategy of policing that takes the officers out

of their police cars and puts them directly into the community - to listen to citizen concerns, to analyze crime patterns and the reasons behind them, and to formulate solutions that eliminate (or at least contain) the problem.

Community/problem oriented policing entails an entirely different mind-set, one that encourages officers to look beyond each incident and to work with the community in determining what set of circumstances led to a crime in the first place. It is from this type of analysis that law enforcement can develop more thorough and more creative responses to the community problems that often lead to crime problems.

Under community/problem oriented policing, the quality outcomes of police work are emphasized and rewarded, not just the quantity. For individual officers, this type of policing can provide new challenges, higher expectations, and increased job satisfaction. Officers become more than report takers; they become creative problem solvers in their communities. They also assume a bigger role in shaping departmental priorities by acting as a direct and consistent link between citizens and police administrators.

TECHNOLOGY

In the late 1990's, the pace of technological change continues to accelerate with new advances in identification technology, digital imaging, communications and computers and computer software. Information that, in the past, was not readily available to the police for investigative and crime analysis activities is now becoming available. The ability to obtain vast amounts of information instantly via computer from external databases located in other jurisdictions in the county, the state and in the Federal Government is fast becoming a reality. Public Safety is already utilizing and developing this new technology.

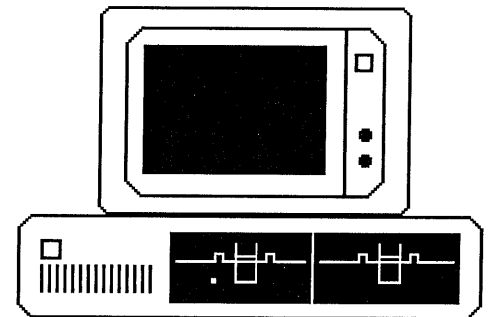
Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems: In 1992, the Department of Public Safety installed an automated fingerprint identification system on a workstation computer. With this system, fingerprint cards are scanned and converted into a

computer file for storage. The system has the capability of comparing fingerprints in a matter of seconds from a database of thousands of prints and making an identification of potential suspects in a crime. In the future, this system has the capability of being linked to county, state and federal automated fingerprint identification systems thus increasing the number of prints available for comparison.

Digital Imaging: In 1994 the Department installed a digital imaging system. This system permits an officer to take a booking photo of a suspect using a camera that is connected to a computer. The photograph is converted to a computer file and is stored on the computer along with the suspects identifying information. These photographs can be retrieved and printed when needed. The photograph database can also be searched using suspect identifiers. For example, an officers can search for all males with beards, mustaches and blue eyes, and the computer will retrieve all persons in the database meeting that criteria. The system can also make photo lineups which can be printed and then shown to witnesses for possible identification of suspects. The computer is also connected to the Santa Clara County Department of Correction's photo database increasing the number of photos available to several hundred thousand. This system also has the capability of being used at crime scenes where digital photographs can be taken, stored on a computer and then viewed at a later time.

Live Scan : Whenever a person is arrested and booked at the Department, his/her fingerprints are taken. In previous years, officers were required to use ink to roll each of the individuals prints onto a card. For each person, four to five fingerprint cards were required which made this task a very time consuming procedure. In 1992, the Department installed a "live scan" system. This system consists of a scanner connected to a computer and a printer. The arrested persons prints are rolled onto the scanner and converted into a computer file. The file can then be transferred to a laser printer where the fingerprints are printed on a print card. The officer has the ability to print as many cards as needed.

County-Wide Networked Fingerprint Identification Remote Matched System (Confirm) : This system permits immediate and positive identification of persons who are brought into the Sunnyvale prisoner holding facility who have a previous arrest record. The identification is done by scanning an arrestee's right and left index fingers on a single finger scanner mounted on the booking counter. The case number is entered into the computer work station along with last name, first name and date of birth. This information is then transmitted to San Jose PD Identification Unit via telephone line where it is received by the central identification computer which searches the transmitted fingerprints against all the prints in the database. If a match is made, both the image of one of the scanned fingers and the matching finger from the database are displayed on a computer at San Jose PD and a positive identification is made by the fingerprint examiner at San Jose PD. The examiner then transmits the identification information back to Sunnyvale. This information can then be reviewed by the arresting Officer. This identification is a positive identification by the comparison of fingerprints. This positive identification of arrested persons eliminates the possibility of an arrestee using another persons name, creating duplicate identification numbers and preventing the release of potentially dangerous individuals using false identification.



Laptop Computers: The Patrol Operations Bureau has twelve laptop computers for use by officers in the field. Officers are able to bring up preformatted screens for typing police reports. The officer can then print out the report at headquarters for review and submission. The future use of laptop computers will permit officers to download police reports from the laptop computer to the Department's mainframe computer thus saving on additional personnel time for entry..

THE FUTURE: BEYOND THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH

The primary mission of the police is to control crime. This mission will not change in the future, but the approach as to how to effectively accomplish this mission is currently in a state of change and will continue to change into the next century. Community/problem oriented policing is where police

work should be going. Community/problem oriented policing is a realistic response to the limitations of traditional incident-driven policing. It relies on a growing knowledge of the nature of crime and disorder and it has been successful in a wide variety of police agencies for a wide variety of crime and disorder problems.

In the future, the problem-oriented approach can be expanded to other city Departments. Teams, consisting of members from police, fire, Community Development, Public Works and other City Departments can work together on a formal basis to deliver City services. This team approach should provide long-term benefits for the relationship between city government and the citizens of Sunnyvale. More problem solvers would be available, with different backgrounds, viewpoints, and opportunities for contact with the citizens. This would increase the chances for early identification and more complete analysis of problems. If these problem solving teams could be linked to other community organizations, the opportunities for cooperative efforts would increase dramatically.

The community/problem oriented approach to policing provides a tested, practical approach to develop an effective strategy for reducing crime and other troubling conditions that may arise in the future and will make the relationship between the police and the citizens much more cohesive in achieving a common goal: making Sunnyvale a safe place to live.

COMMUNITY CONDITION INDICATORS

CRIME RATE

1. Total FBI Crime Index
2. FBI Crime Index Rate per 100,000 Population
3. California Crime Index
4. California Crime Index Rate per 100,000 Population
5. California Crime Index Clearance Rate
6. Recidivism Rate of Diverted Juveniles

CALLS FOR SERVICE

7. Total Calls for Police Service per 1,000 Population

EMERGENCY SERVICES

8. Emergency Calls for Police Service per 1,000 Population
9. Emergency Response Time

TRAFFIC

10. Traffic Emergency Calls per 1,000 Population
11. Hazardous Traffic Incidents Requiring Citation Issuance
12. Traffic Accidents Resulting in Injury
13. Accident Rate per Million Miles Travelled

CITIZEN SATISFACTION

14. Percentage of Citizens Expressing Overall Satisfaction with Police Services.

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE SERVICES**

COMMUNITY CONDITION INDICATORS - ANNUAL														
INDICATOR	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total FBI Crime Index	6775	6337	5570	4487	4005	4004	4143	4074	4174	3933	3982	4706	4874	5039
FBI Crime Index Rate per 100,000 Population	6320	5958	5129	4117	3579	3556	3625	3541	3630	3362	3397	3933	3982	4127
California Crime Index	1902	1749	1466	1215	1234	1294	1225	1252	1236	1177	1168	1275	1346	1423
California Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	1774	1749	1466	1215	1105	1151	1076	1089	1057	1006	996	1066	1120	1165
California Crime Index Clearance Rate	22%	19.1%	20%	20%	22%	22.6%	22.5%	22.5%	25%	26%	23%	26%	29%	35%

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
POLICE SERVICES**

COMMUNITY CONDITION INDICATORS - FISCAL YEAR														
INDICATOR	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Total Calls for Police Service per 1,000 Population	548	514	548.6	537.1	526	446	493	516	534.57	507.78	512.94	525.35	536.34	498.48*
Total Emergency Calls per 1,000 Population	59.2	58.06	47.16	80.1	78	72.7	73.8	68.2	93.2	89.6	86.47	88.08	101.7	91.67*
Emergency Police Response Time	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.56	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.3	4.28	3.27*
Diverted Juvenile Recidivism Rate	5.4%	8%	4%	0	2%	.47%	0	.3%	.4%	.6%	3%	4.8%	5.1%	1.5%
Traffic Emergency Calls per 1,000 Population	5	4.5	4.1	4	4.8	6	4.5	5.8	6.2	5.8	5.89	5.38	4.93	4.40
Hazardous Traffic Incident Requiring Citation	21609	28368	21178	25260	22350	23020	21539	22427	28569	37185	32053	35488	29080	25925
Traffic Accident Resulting in Injury	864	792	745	875	908	717	756	738	692	679	690	643	592	537
Accident Rate per Million Miles Travelled	4.5	3.84	3.52	3.46	3.94	3.10	3.39	3.5	3.69	3.46	3.28	2.97	2.91	2.94
Percentage of Citizens Expressing Overall Satisfaction with Police Services														96.64%

* 1993/94 figures reflect greater accuracy than in previous years because of an enhanced computerized aided dispatch system and records management system

GOALS AND POLICIES OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SUB- ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This component of the Law Enforcement Sub-Element contains an integrated set of goals, policies, and action statements. The goals and policies reflect the general direction in which the City chooses to advance in Police Services to the community. They will provide guidance for decision making when the City is confronted with specific issues arising from changing community conditions. The action statements give specific direction for achieving those goals of Police Services in the Sunnyvale community.

This sub-element is one of several sub-elements within the City's General Plan. The very nature of the Law enforcement role in the community dictates the necessity for strong interrelationships between the various sub-elements if policing is to be effective.

The goals, policies and action statements within the Law Enforcement Sub-Element are based on certain assumptions. They are:

1. The citizens of Sunnyvale desire a community reasonably safe from crime and social disorder.
2. The citizens desire community/problem solving oriented policing as the preferable approach to providing law enforcement services. Only through strong citizen involvement in the police/community partnership can this be realized.

3. Police services should be equally accessible to all citizens of Sunnyvale.
4. The City can impact the underlying socio-economic conditions conducive to crime and disorder, but only through a total community approach directed at preserving and enhancing a sense of community.
5. Reliance on the police as the sole response to the manifestations of social disorder will place severe limitations on what can be achieved in controlling and limiting crime and interpersonal conflict.
6. The uniformed officer will continue to be a highly visible representative of City government and the officer's 24 hour availability will continue to be the citizen's 24 hour access to City government.
7. The police will continue to be the primary agency capable of immediate crisis intervention in personal and interpersonal conflicts because of their strategically deployed resources and around-the-clock availability.
8. The public will seek increased accountability of the police in all aspects of law enforcement activities.

GOAL 4.1A: PROVIDE A SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT FOR PEOPLE AND PROPERTY IN THE COMMUNITY

Policy 4.1A.1: Provide rapid and timely response to all emergencies.

Action Statements

- 4.1A.1a Study resource deployment variables which impact response time.
- 4.1A.1b Provide training to certify personnel in First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.
- 4.1A.1c Assist in the implementation and evaluation of the Emergency Preparedness Plan.
- 4.1A.1d Maintain, train, and equip special response teams for extraordinary or extremely hazardous emergency incidents.

Policy 4.1A.2: Control conduct recognized as threatening to life and property.

Action Statements

- 4.1A.2a Provide on-scene services to restore the peace and prevent further injury to life or property.
- 4.1A.2b Investigate all reported criminal actions.
- 4.1A.2c Study and implement methods whereby response to service calls can be managed more effectively in order to permit better utilization of non-committed patrol time.
- 4.1A.2d Effectively structure and use preventive patrol time in order to accomplish specific patrol objectives.
- 4.1A.2e Limit the amount of time administrative tasks detract from patrol operations, thereby increasing the amount of time available for other activities such as preventive or directed patrol.

- 4.1A.2f Enhance crime analysis techniques and capabilities in order to provide timely information which identifies evolving or existing social problems and crime patterns so as to provide supporting data for improved allocation of resources.
- 4.1A.2g Study methods to further enhance community/problem oriented policing.
- 4.1A.2h Identify evolving and existing gang activity and gang involved crime problems that impact the quality of life in the community.
- 4.1A.2i Develop information and strategies in order to proactively impact current and evolving gang activity.

Policy 4.1.A.3: Provide investigative services directed toward successful prosecution and conviction of criminal offenders.

Action Statement

- 4.1A.3a Provide for quality preliminary investigations that will enhance the success of follow-up investigation and subsequent court presentation.
- 4.1A.3b Provide for selective screening of cases to be investigated past the preliminary investigation stage.
- 4.1A.3c Investigate all major FBI Part I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and burglary).
- 4.1A.3d Provide continuous monitoring of the effectiveness and efficiency of the investigative process.

4.1A.3e Strengthen the investigator/victim/witness relationship.

4.1A.3f Maintain a cooperative liaison with the prosecuting attorney.

Policy 4.1A.4: Reduce crime and fear by strengthening the police/community partnership.

Action Statements

4.1A.4a Continue and enhance neighborhood based crime prevention activities.

4.1A.4b Continue and enhance programs designed to reinforce positive juvenile behavior and prevent juvenile delinquency.

4.1A.4c Continue and enhance loss prevention programs in the commercial and industrial sectors.

4.1A.4d Continue and enhance programs designed to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol abuse.

4.1A.4e Identify geographical areas or population groups experiencing noticeable crime victimization in order to improve effectiveness of crime prevention efforts.

4.1A.4f Develop citizen involvement in all phases of prevention programs.

4.1A.4g Provide early intervention through education of youth, families, school staff, and other community members on gang recognition and prevention.

Policy 4.1A.5: Facilitate the safe movement of pedestrians, bicyclists and vehicles.

Action Statements:

- 4.1A.5a Provide traffic enforcement to deter traffic violations.
- 4.1A.5b Provide traffic enforcement in congested areas during commute hours to enhance the safe flow of traffic.
- 4.1A.5c Provide vehicle and pedestrian accident analysis to determine common locations and causes so as to properly plan selective enforcement.
- 4.1A.5d Provide bicyclist accident analysis to determine common locations and causes so as to properly plan selective enforcement.
- 4.1A.5e Participate in citywide bicycle plan.
- 4.1A.5f Maintain liaison with the Traffic Engineering Department in studying and solving traffic problems.
- 4.1A.5g Participate in activities that enhance the successful detection, apprehension, rehabilitation and prevention of persons driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.
- 4.1A.5h Participate in prevention and enforcement activities directed at minimizing personal injury in traffic collisions.
- 4.1A.5i Maintain liaison with schools and Traffic Engineering Department to determine locations where crossing guards are required during the school year. Hire, train and deploy crossing guards.

GOAL 4.1B: PROVIDE COMMUNITY ORIENTED SERVICES THAT ARE RESPONSIVE TO CITIZEN'S NEEDS IN TRADITIONALLY NON-CRIMINAL AREAS.

Policy 4.1B.1: Aid those who cannot care for themselves (intoxicated, addicted, mentally ill, physically disabled, the young, the old).

Action Statements

- 4.1B.1a Identify and maintain list of current community referral agencies.
- 4.1B.1b Provide emergency transportation or commitment to medical, mental health, or other appropriate facilities.
- 4.1B.1c Maintain liaison with social services agencies providing support to indigent persons.

Policy 4.1B.2: Provide crisis intervention, conflict management and resolution.

Action Statements

- 4.1B.2a Identify and maintain list of current referral agencies.
- 4.1B.2b Provide diversion programs and referrals for juvenile offenders.
- 4.1B.2c Monitor repeat juvenile offenders and identify them to the proper authorities such as juvenile probation and the juvenile court system.

- 4.1B.2d Develop programs aimed at violence prevention.
- 4.1B.2e Develop programs that are aimed at reducing domestic violence.
- 4.1B.2f Maintain liaison with appropriate support groups for victims of domestic violence and other traumatic crimes.
- 4.1B.2g Provide training for officers on the resolution of personal and interpersonal conflicts.
- 4.1B.2h Facilitate civil conflict resolutions by intervention/referral.

**GOAL 4.1C: INCREASE AND MAINTAIN
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE
ABILITY OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY
DEPARTMENT TO PROVIDE
QUALITY POLICE SERVICES.**

Policy 4.1C.2: Provide inspection and control of personnel and Department operations which is responsive to citizens concerns.

Action Statements:

- 4.1C.1a Maintain Department policies and procedures for control and internal discipline.
- 4.1C.1b Maintain Internal Affairs policies and procedures.
- 4.1C.1c Facilitate the process of handling citizen complaints.

4.1C.1d Promote public awareness of the Citizen's Inquiry process.

Policy 4.1c.1 Provide for assessment of changing community needs and expectations.

Action Statements

4.1C.2a Identify means of measuring citizen satisfaction with police services.

4.1C.2b Provide timely analysis of crime data so as to adequately plan enforcement strategies.

4.1C.2c Provide for data systems enhancements to improve data used for resource allocation strategies and changing community conditions..

GOAL 4.1D: CONDUCT PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION THAT INCORPORATES INTERACTION WITH OTHER CITY DEPARTMENTS AS WELL AS OTHER AGENCIES, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, WHERE MUTUAL CONCERNS EXIST WHICH COULD HAVE IMPACT ON THE DELIVERY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES.

Policy 4.1D.1: Coordinate law enforcement planning with local, regional, State and Federal plans.

Action Statements

- 4.1D.1a Identify and maintain liaison with appropriate governmental and private agencies and organizations.
- 4.1D.1b Maintain close liaison with Community Development Department, City Attorney, Public Works, other City Departments and community organizations in order to develop a problem solving team approach to resolving issues that contribute to crime and disorder in the City.
- 4.1D.1c Encourage the development of neighborhood organizations and maintain close liaison with these organizations in order to determine the citizen's concerns about the well-being of their neighborhoods.
- 4.1D.1d Establish and maintain agreements (plans) for Mutual Aid and Participate in statewide Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
- 4.1D.1e Establish and train in local and statewide Mutual Aid procedures.
- 4.1D.1f Participate in Major Disaster Preparedness planning at all levels of government.

Policy 4.1D.2: Provide effective and efficient management of Public Safety resources.

Action Statements

- 4.1D.2a Monitor actions of appropriate governmental legislative and regulatory bodies which impact Department planning and operations.

- 4.1D.2b Develop proposals and apply for appropriate governmental grants.
- 4.1D.2c Provide professional input to assist Council when considering community position on legislative issues.
- 4.1.D2d Monitor the development of technology and apply appropriate technology in order to enhance Police Services.

**GOAL 4.1E: SUSTAIN A HIGHLY TRAINED
POLICE SERVICES DIVISION IN
ORDER TO ASSURE THAT
POLICE SERVICES ARE
PROVIDED IN A QUALITY AND
EFFICIENT MANNER.**

Policy 4.1E.1: Train and develop employees to meet state and local standards.

Action Statements

- 4.1E.1a Provide skills training to employees to enhance performance.
- 4.1E.1b Provide in-service training to maintain proficiency and provide technical development to personnel.

UPDATING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SUB-ELEMENT

Periodic updating can provide current data and measure success achieved toward meeting law enforcement goals. Annual updates should be made for data which lends itself to yearly review. Five year updates should include data from the Federal Census and a major reevaluation of the Law Enforcement Sub-Element.

ANNUAL:

- Review crime rate by type and number of crimes.
- Review victimization by population and geographic location.
- Review incident rate and identify target enforcement locations.
- Review results of citizen satisfaction surveys.

FIVE YEAR:

- Include updated data from the Federal Census.
- Reevaluate all goals, policies and action statements for success and appropriateness.
- Identify trends effecting the delivery of Police services.
- Anticipate future conditions.

Appendix A: 1985 Action Statement Summary

The following matrix describes the action taken in response to each of the action statements in the 1985 Law Enforcement Sub-Element.

Action Statement	Staff Responsibilities	Analysis and Policy	Infrastructure and Funding	Other
Goal 4.1A: Provide a safe and secure environment for people and property in the community.				
Provide rapid and timely response to all emergencies.				
4.1A.1a: Study resource deployment variables which impact response time.		Response to in-progress Call Policy; Emergency Response Policy		
4.1A.1b: Provide training to certify personnel in First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.	Maintained in-house certified First Aid and CPR instructors to provide training to all sworn personnel.			100% of all sworn personnel have been instructed in and maintained State required certification in First Aid and CPR.
4.1A.1c: Assist in the implementation and evaluation of the Emergency Preparedness Plan.	Participated in development of citywide Emergency Preparedness plan.	Implemented EOC, developed policy and procedure for activation of EOC.		Provided hands-on training for city personnel on Emergency Preparedness procedures
4.1A.1d: Maintain, train, equip special response teams for extraordinary or extremely hazardous emergency incidents.		Developed SWAT Team policy; developed Tactical Team policy; Hostage Situations Policy; Demonstrations/Civil Disorders Policy.	SWAT Team equipped with state-of-art weapons and equipment.	
Control conduct recognized as threatening to life and property				
4.1A.2a: Provide on-scene services to restore the peace and prevent further injury to life or property.		Canine Unit Policy; SWAT Policy; Tactical Team Policy;	Established two Canine Units	Provided on-scene services to 100% of calls for service.
4.1A.2b: Investigate all reported criminal actions.		Sexual Assault Policy; Domestic Violence Policy; Stolen Vehicle Policy; Fraudulent Document Policy; Evidence Unit policy	Established Crime Scene Investigations Unit	Provided for investigations of all reported crimes. Maintained a clearance rate at least 10% above the national average for major crimes.
4.1A.2c: Study and implement methods whereby response to service calls can be managed more effectively in order to permit better utilization of non-committed patrol time.		Policy prioritizing calls for service; Desk Officer procedure manual; Nuisance Vehicle Inspectors to handle abandoned vehicles.		Implemented Nuisance Vehicle Inspection program; Provide Desk Officers 24 hours a day

Action Statement	Staff Responsibilities	Analysis and Policy	Infrastructure and Funding	Other
4.1a.2d: Effectively structure and use preventive patrol time in order to accomplish specific patrol objectives.				Implemented Cruiser Task Force; targeted north side commercial burglaries
4.1A.2e: Limit the amount of time administrative tasks detract from patrol operations, thereby increasing the amount of time available for other activities such as preventive patrol.			Implemented Patrol Staff Lieutenant; Implemented Desk Officers 24 Hours a day; Implemented 2 Nuisance Vehicle Inspectors; Implemented 2 Animal Control Officers; Implemented Forensic Specialist for fingerprint identification and evidence collection; added an Administrative Aide for supervising crossing guards and NVI's.	Live Scan Fingerprinting; Digital mug shot system; laptop computers for field use;
4.1A.2f: Identify evolving or existing crime patterns, particularly those involving career criminals so as to provide supporting data for improved allocation.	Analyzed north side commercial burglaries; analyzed auto burglaries; Investigations tracks all major crimes.			
4.1A.2g: Study methods to further enhance community oriented policies.	Developed programs directed to enhance police-community relationship.			Implemented Community Services Bureau; Neighborhood Resource Officer Program
Provide Investigative Services directed toward successful prosecution and conviction of criminal offenders.				
4.1A.3a: Provide for quality preliminary investigations that will enhance the success of follow-up investigation and subsequent court prosecution.	Develop advanced training for police personnel in crime scene investigation and reporting	Developed policy and procedures for investigating crimes.		Provided 90 hours of advanced training to sworn police personnel each year.
4.1A.3b: Provide for selective screening of cases to be investigated past the preliminary investigation stage.	Criminal reports reviewed by Patrol Staff Lieutenant and investigations supervisors.	Policy on criminal cases to be referred to investigations for further follow-up.		
4.1A.3c: Investigate all major crimes.		Policy and procedures developed for the investigation of all major crimes.		100% of all reported major crimes investigated.
4.1A.3d: Provide continuous monitoring of the effectiveness and efficiency of the investigative process.	Developed performance indicators that monitor the efficiency of the investigative process.	Performance indicators for major crimes investigations.		Staff monitors performance indicators each reporting period.

Action Statement	Staff Responsibilities	Analysis and Policy	Infrastructure and Funding	Other
4.1A.3e: Strengthen the investigator/victim/witness relationship.		Domestic Violence Policy and Protocol; Victim/Witness Assistance program.		
4.1A.3f: Maintain a cooperative liaison with the prosecuting attorney.		Policy for obtaining search warrants; testifying in court; obtaining criminal complaints.		Deputy District Attorney assigned to Public Safety; Investigations supervisor assigned as liaison with District Attorneys Office.
Reduce crime by strengthening the Police/Community partnership.				
4.1A.4a: Continue and enhance neighborhood based crime prevention activities.	Developed crime prevention programs	Neighborhood Watch Program	Implemented 4 Crime Prevention Assistants and 7 Neighborhood Resource Officers.	Community Services Bureau provides a variety of crime prevention programs to the community, businesses and the schools.
4.1A.4b: Continue and enhance programs designed to reinforce positive juvenile behavior and prevent juvenile delinquency.		Juvenile Diversion program; Sober Graduation; Substance Abuse Program		
4.1A.4c: Continue and enhance loss prevention programs in the commercial and industrial sectors.		Robbery prevention program; Plan Review program; Shoplift prevention program		
4.1A.4d: Continue and enhance programs designed to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol abuse.		Substance Abuse in the Workplace program; Sober Graduation Program; Avoid the 13 Program; Substance Abuse Elementary and Middle and High School program.	Implemented 4 Officer Narcotics Unit	
4.1A.4e: Identify geographical areas or population groups experiencing noticeable crime victimization in order to improve effectiveness of crime prevention efforts.	Developed programs targeting senior citizens, youth, and business dealing with crime prevention			
4.1A.4f: Develop citizen involvement in all phases of prevention programs.		Neighborhood Watch program; SNAP program		
Facilitate the safe movement of pedestrians, bicyclists and vehicles.				
4.1A.5a: Provide traffic enforcement to deter traffic violations.			Selective Traffic Enforcement Unit consisting of six motorcycle officers.	

Action Statement	Staff Responsibilities	Analysis and Policy	Infrastructure and Funding	Other
4.1A.5b: Provide traffic enforcement in congested areas during commute hours to enhance the safe flow of traffic.				Motorcycle officers assigned during commute hours to work selected areas of the city
4.1A.5c: Provide vehicle and pedestrian accident analysis to determine common locations and causes so as to properly plan selective enforcement.	Traffic Unit Supervisor reviews all accident reports; analyzes cause and location of accidents.	Receive accident analysis from State as requested		Work with Traffic Engineering to identify problem accident locations. Officers assigned to work specific locations during specific times of day.
4.1A.5d: Provide bicyclist accident analysis to determine common locations and causes so as to properly plan selective enforcement.	Same as above.	Same as above.		Same as above.
4.1A.5e: Participate in citywide bicycle plan.	Participated in implementing Citywide Bicycle plan.			Provide bicycle safety information; provide selective bicycle traffic enforcement.
4.1A.5f: Maintain liaison with the Traffic Engineering Department in studying and solving traffic problems.	Work with Traffic Engineering identifying hazardous roadway conditions, Accident analysis.			
4.1A.5g: Participate in activities that enhance the successful detection, apprehension, rehabilitation, and prevention of persons driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.	Develop training programs for officers in detection and apprehension of drugged/drunk drivers.			Participate in Avoid the Thirteen program. Provide advanced training to officers in the detection and apprehension of drugged/drunk drivers.
4.1A.5h: Participate in prevention and enforcement activities directed at minimizing personal injury in traffic collisions.		Seat Belt program; Bicycle Rodeo; Safeway to School program;	Comprehensive Traffic Safety Grant	Selective Traffic Enforcement Units are assigned to work high hazard accident areas of the City.
Goal 4.1B: Provide Community Oriented Services That Are Responsive to Citizen's Needs in Traditionally Non-Criminal Areas				
Aid those who cannot care for themselves (intoxicated, addicted, mentally ill, physically disabled, the young, the old)				
4.1B.1a: Identify and maintain current community referral agencies.	Desk Officer maintains referral list and updates as needed.			
4.1B.1b: Provide emergency transportation or commitment to medical, mental health, or other appropriate facilities.		Mentally Disabled Persons Policy,		

Action Statement	Staff Responsibilities	Analysis and Policy	Infrastructure and Funding	Other
4.1B.1c: Maintain liaison with social services agencies providing support to indigent persons.	Maintain liaison with Salvation Army; Santa Clara County Human Relations Dept.			Member of Board of Sunnyvale Community Services Agency.
Provide crisis intervention and conflict management.				
4.1B.2a: Identify and maintain list of current referral agencies.	Desk Officer updates annually or as needed book of referral agencies.			
4.1B.2b: Provide diversion programs and referrals for juvenile offenders.	Implemented in-house Juvenile Diversion program	Juvenile Criminal Offender Diversion Program; Juvenile Traffic Offender Diversion Program.		
4.1B.2c: Monitor repeat juvenile offenders and identify them to the proper authorities such as juvenile probation and the Juvenile Court system.	Monitor Juvenile Contact Reports for repeat offenders and referral to Juvenile Probation Dept.		Juvenile Probation Officer assigned to Public Safety.	
4.1B.2d: Develop programs aimed at violence prevention.				Gang awareness programs in community and schools.
4.1B.2e: Continue Domestic Violence enforcement program.		Developed new Domestic Violence Policy; Developed and implemented in County-wide Domestic Violence Protocol.		Provide yearly training to all sworn officers in Domestic Violence investigation.
4.1B.2f: Maintain liaison with appropriate support groups for victims of traumatic crimes.		Victim/Witness Assistance program and policy; Elder Abuse policy.		
4.1B.2g: Provide training for officers on the resolution of personal and interpersonal conflicts.				Domestic violence training; Sexual abuse crimes training;
4.1B.2h: Facilitate civil conflict resolutions by intervention/referral.		Landlord-Tenant Dispute Policy		
Goal 4.1C: Increase and Maintain Public Confidence in the Ability of the Public Safety Department to Provide Quality Police Services.				
Provide for assessment of changing community needs and expectations.				
4.1C.1a: Identify means of measuring citizen satisfaction with Police Services.	Developed Customer service feedback forms and Citizen Satisfaction Surveys.			

Action Statement	Staff Responsibilities	Analysis and Policy	Infrastructure and Funding	Other
4.1C.1b: Provide analysis of crime data so as to adequately plan enforcement strategies.	Implemented directed patrol plans based on analysis of crime patterns.			Utilized computerized database for tracking commercial burglaries, auto thefts, auto burglaries, Sex offenders, Parolees,
4.1C.1c: Provide for data systems enhancements to improve data used for resource allocation strategies.			Installed new Records Management System, Computer Aided Dispatch System, Mobile Data Terminal System	
Provide inspection and control of personnel and Department operations which is responsive to citizen concerns.				
4.1C.2a: Maintain Department policies for control and internal discipline.		Two volume Police Procedures manual developed; General Orders Manual completely revised.		
4.1C.2b: Maintain Internal Affairs policies and procedures.		Developed new Citizens complaint policy, and Discipline policy.		
4.1C.2c: Promote public awareness of Internal Affairs process.	Developed new Citizens Inquiry Brochure.			
4.1C.2d: Facilitate the process of handling citizen complaints.		New Citizens Complaint Policy streamlined process.		Performance indicators developed to reflect timeliness of handling complaints.
4.1C.2e: Report annually to the City Council on citizen inquiries and Department action taken.		Deleted due to confidentiality of citizen inquiries.		
Goal 4.1D: Conduct Planning and Administration that Incorporates Interaction with other City Departments as well as other Agencies, both Public and Private, where Mutual Concerns Exist which could have Impact on the Delivery of Law Enforcement Services.				
Coordinate law enforcement planning with local, regional, State, and Federal plans.				
4.1D.1a: Identify and maintain liaison with appropriate intergovernmental agencies and organizations.				Santa Clara Co. Police Chiefs Association; Law Enforcement Executive Council; Abandoned Vehicle Abatement Authority; Santa Clara Co. Operations Commanders; California Peace Officers Association
4.1D.1b: Establish and maintain agreements for mutual aid.		Statewide Law Enforcement Mutual Plan. Local agency agreements.		

Action Statement	Staff Responsibilities	Analysis and Policy	Infrastructure and Funding	Other
4.1D.1c: Establish and train in Mutual Aid procedures.	Develop training in mutual aid procedures.	Mutual Aid Policy		Participated in Mutual Aid with Los Gatos and Santa Cruz during Loma Prieta Earthquake and with San Francisco during King trial.
4.1D.1d: Participate in Major Disaster Preparedness planning at all levels of government.	Disaster Preparedness Coordinator acts as liaison with State and Federal Agencies.			
Provide effective and efficient management of Public Safety resources in order to meet the needs of: The community, the internal organization, and those mandated by regional, State, and Federal agencies.				
4.1D.2a: Monitor actions of appropriate governmental legislative and regulatory bodies which impact Department planning and operations.	Review new legislative issues. Attend annual legal updates on new laws impacting police services.			
4.1D.2b: Develop proposals and apply for appropriate governmental grants.	Wrote Grant Proposal			Received Comprehensive Traffic Safety Grant from State Office of Traffic Safety.
4.1D.2c: Provide professional input to assist Council when considering community position on legislative issues.	Research and develop staff reports for Council.			

RESOLUTION NO. 105-95

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
SUNNYVALE AMENDING THE GENERAL PLAN BY REVISING
THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SUBELEMENT**

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Safety has proposed an amendment to the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale, as amended, by revising the Law Enforcement Subelement, which proposed Subelement is set forth in Report to Council No. 95-001 dated January 10, 1995; and

WHEREAS, a Negative Declaration has been prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended, and City Council Resolution No. 193-86; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a noticed public hearing on the proposed amendments on December 12, 1994, after which the Planning Commission recommended that the City Council adopt the amendment; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a noticed public hearing to consider adoption of the amendment on January 10, 1995, at which time certain amendments to the Subelement were approved;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE THAT:

1. The City Council finds and determines that the proposed amendment conforms with the requirements provided for in the Sunnyvale Municipal Code, that it is a suitable and logical change of the General Plan for the development of the City of Sunnyvale, and that it is in the public interest.

2. The revised Law Enforcement Subelement as adopted, a copy of which is on file in the Office of the City Clerk

of the City of Sunnyvale, is hereby incorporated into the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale.

3. The Mayor and City Clerk are directed to endorse the amendment to the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale and to show that the same has been adopted by the City Council.

4. The City Clerk is directed to file a certified copy of the amendment to the 1972 General Plan of the City of Sunnyvale with the Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission of the County of Santa Clara and the planning agency of each city within the County of Santa Clara. The City Clerk is directed further to file a certified copy of the amendment with the legislative body of each city, the land of which may be included in said plan.

Adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting held on January 10, 1995, by the following vote:

AYES: ROBERTS, ROWE, NAPIER, KAWCZYNSKI, PARKER, NOLL, WALDMAN
NOES: NONE
ABSENT: NONE

APPROVED:

Barbara Waldman
Mayor

ATTEST:
City Clerk

BY E. A. Krauss
Carol Ann Butler
Deputy City Clerk
(SEAL)p